

## PEACE TERMS FOR GERMANY MADE PUBLIC

Treaty Makes Berlin Responsible for All Losses Caused to Allies.

### FIRST PAYMENT 5 BILLION

Pact Provides Return of Alsace-Lorraine; Internationalization of Saar Basin and Danzig; Territorial Changes for Belgium, Denmark and East Prussia; Upper Silesia to Poland; For Must Agree to Trial of Ex-Kaiser and Approve League.

New York, May 8.—An official summary of the peace treaty delivered to the German delegates at Versailles by representatives of the associated powers was made public here by the committee on public information. It follows:

Paris, May 8.—The treaty of peace between the 27 allied and associated powers on the one hand and Germany on the other was handed to the German plenipotentiaries at Versailles.

80,000 Words in Pact.

It is the longest treaty ever drawn. It totals about 80,000 words, divided into 15 main sections, and represents the combined product of over 1,000 experts working continually through a series of commissions for the three and a half months since January 18, the treaty printed in parallel pages of English and French, which are recognized as having equal validity.

Does Not Deal With Foe's Allies.

It does not deal with questions affecting Austria, Bulgaria and Turkey except in so far as binding Germany to accept any agreement reached with those former allies.

Following the preamble and deposition of powers comes the covenant of the league of nations as the first section of the treaty.

The frontiers of Germany in Europe are defined in the second section; European political classes given in the third; European political classes in the fourth. Next are the military, naval and air terms, as the fifth section, followed by a section on prisoners of war and military graves, and a seventh on responsibilities. Reparations, financial terms and economic terms are covered in sections eight to ten. Then comes the aeronautic sections, ports, waterways and railways section, the labor covenant, the section on guarantees and the final clauses.

Restores Alsace-Lorraine.

Germany, by the terms of the treaty, restores Alsace-Lorraine to France, accepts the internationalization of the Saar basin temporarily and of Danzig permanently, agrees to territorial changes toward Belgium and Denmark and in east Prussia cedes most of upper Silesia to Poland, and renounces all territorial and political rights outside Europe as to her own or allies' territories, and especially to Morocco, Egypt, Slavia, Liberia and Stantung. She also recognizes the total independence of German-Austria, Czechoslovakia and Poland.

Must Pay for Damages.

Germany accepts full responsibility for all damages caused to allied and associated governments and nationals, agrees specifically to reimburse all civilian damages beginning with an initial payment of 20,000,000,000 marks (\$5,000,000,000), subsequent payments to be secured by bonds to be issued at the discretion of the reparation commission. Germany is to pay shipping damage on a ton-for-ton basis by cession of a large part of her merchant, coasting and river fleets and by new construction; and to devote her economic resources to the rebuilding of devastated regions.

She agrees to return to the 14 most-favored nations tariffs, without discrimination of sort; to allow allies and associated nationals freedom of transit through.

Must Agree to Trial of Kaiser.

She agrees to accept highly detailed provisions as to prewar debts, unfair competition, internationalization of roads and rivers, and other economic and financial clauses.

She also agrees to the trial of the ex-kaiser by an international high court for a supreme offense against international morality and of other nationals for violation of the laws and customs of war, Holland to be asked to extradite the former, and Germany being responsible for delivering the latter.

Must Accept League.

The league of nations is accepted by the allied and associated powers as operative and by Germany in principle, but without membership. Similarly, an international labor body is brought into being with a permanent office and an annual convention. A great number of commissions for different purposes are created, some under the league of nations, some to execute the peace treaty. Among the former is the commission to govern the Saar basin till a plebiscite is held 15 years hence, the high commissioner of Danzig, which is created into a free city under the league, and various commissions for plebiscites in Malmedy, Schleswig and east Prussia. Among those to carry out the peace treaty are

## WHAT GERMANY MUST DO TO GAIN PEACE

Restoration of Alsace-Lorraine.

Temporary internationalization of Saar coal basin.

Permanent internationalization of Danzig.

Territorial changes toward Belgium and Denmark.

Cedes Silesia to Poland.

Removes all territorial and political rights outside Europe.

Renounces "especially" her rights in Morocco, Egypt and Slavia.

Freedom of transit through her territories.

Highly detailed provisions as to prewar debts.

Provisions as to unfair competition, internationalization of roads and rivers and other economic and financial subjects.

Agrees to trial of the ex-kaiser by an international high court for a supreme offense against international morality and customs of war.

Holland to be asked to extradite the former kaiser and Germany to be responsible for delivering the latter.

Accepts league of nations in principle, but without membership.

Germany recognizes total independence of German-Austria, Czechoslovakia and Poland.

German army reduced to 100,000 men, including officers.

Conscription within German territories abolished.

All German forts for 50 kilometers east of the Rhine razed.

All importation, exportation and nearly all production of war materials stopped.

Germany accepts any agreement reached with its former allies.

Allied occupation of parts of Germany to continue until reparation is made.

Any German violation of conditions pertaining to the Rhine zone constitutes an act of war.

German navy reduced to six battleships, six light cruisers and 12 torpedo boats, with no submarines.

German navy personnel to consist of not over 15,000.

## GARDNER SIGNS MANY MEASURES

SOLDIERS AND SAILORS EMPLOYMENT BILL TO GO ON STATUTE BOOKS.

### FISH AND GAME BILL CARRIES

Measure Provided that License to Hunt Would Carry the Right to Fish—Money to Be Spent for Hatcheries.

Jefferson City, Mo.

Gov. Gardner returned a number of bills to the senate with his approval attached. Among them was the Duncan measure, creating a commission of the adjutant general and the labor commissioner to aid soldiers, sailors and marines in securing employment.

Other bills in the lot were: Gardner—Making the circuit judges of St. Louis county a board of paroles and increasing their salaries \$1,500 a year.

Brogan—Increasing pay of clerks of justice courts in St. Louis to \$1,800 per year.

Kinney—Enabling corporations to engage in the "Morris" plan of banking.

Seneker—Transferring collection of accounts from counties for care of patients at the Mt. Vernon Sanitarium from state treasurer to treasurer of board of managers of the institution.

Two revision bills by McClintic. McClintic—Measure revising and consolidating law under which board of barbers' examiners is operating.

Kinney—Regulating admission of patients from the city of St. Louis to Mt. Vernon Sanitarium.

Gardner—Amending St. Louis county road law.

Casey—Requiring garage keepers to keep a record of all automobiles kept or repaired by them, and to report alterations of numbers, etc.

Lysaght—Requiring branch automobile registration offices to be maintained in St. Joseph.

Anderson—Increasing the pay of the clerks in the office of St. Louis inspector of licenses.

Insist on Fair Valuation.

The trio of Democratic officers on the state board of equalization who ignored the work of Missouri assessors last year and struck \$1,345,000,000 from their assessments were denounced from the floor of the house and one member arose to inquire whether they could be impeached.

This was a feature of the discussion leading up to the adoption of an amendment to the general appropriation bill repealing the tax commission. The amendment was written by Frank H. Farris of Phelps county, who is the author of a bill to require the state board to equalize property at its true value and making the writ of mandamus the remedy for their failure to do so.

While Farris was exhorting without naming Attorney General McAllister, Secretary of State Sullivan and State Treasurer Middelkamp, he was interrupted by Representative Sheppard of Greene county, a Republican, with this question:

"Has not this legislature the right to impeach these officials?"

"I don't know about impeachment," replied Farris. "I do not know whether they are guilty of anything that merits impeachment."

"But I do know that these high officials have been acting like a bunch of boys and not like men charged with the responsible duty of equalizing lawfully assessments of this state."

Fish License Bill Dead.

The house has accepted the McGruder fish and game bill after attempting to tack an amendment.

The bill was at first rejected by the house but upon a reconsideration the measure mustered enough votes to put it over.

The main provision of the new bill proposes a state fishing license of \$1. Under a house amendment a person would have been allowed to hunt and fish with one license, and women and children were exempt from the law. The measure provides that the money from these licenses should be used to establish fish hatcheries in various parts of the state.

Insurance Bill Amended.

Many changes were made in the Shouse uniform fire insurance policy bill by the senate before passing it. It is radically changed as it came up from the house. As it now reads it provides for uniform policies and applies the principle of co-insurance to all parts of the state.

Heretofore co-insurance has been restricted to cities of 100,000 inhabitants and over.

The measure has been the bone of much contention during the entire session.

Negro Farm Measure Killed.

A bill to provide an appropriation of \$25,000 for a demonstration farm for negroes was defeated by the house, because the Republican members refused to allow the measure to be carried out under the jurisdiction of the Lincoln Institute, the state negro educational organization. The bill, as passed by the senate, provided that the farm should be under the direction of the state college of agriculture.

Ice Cream Inspection.

The senate passed, after adopting a number of amendments, the house bill by O'Brien of St. Louis, providing for the inspection and licensing of ice cream manufacturers. As is customary lately the senate expurgated the measure considerably before passing.

Administration of the act is placed in the hands of the food and drug commissioner. It calls for a butter fat standard of 8 per cent in all ice cream manufactured for sale.

Housewives are exempted.

Stop Poisoning Domestic Animals.

There was a lively discussion on the floor of the senate over the consideration of Representative Stockard's bill to prevent the killing of domestic animals with poison, and naturally, dogs held the center of the stage. The bill passed and will become a law if Gov. Gardner signs it.

There were some objections to the wording of the measure, as it was contended that one who tried to poison wolves might find himself at fault of the law by poisoning a neighbor's dog.

Pool Re-appointed.

J. Kelly Pool was re-appointed by Governor Gardner as a member of the state prison board for a term of six years.

Anti-Smoke Bill Is Passed.

The senate passed the house bill to force the Jefferson City Gas Company to use smoke-consuming devices for the protection of the new state capitol.

Road Tax Bill Is Killed.

Farmer members of the house flew into action and promptly killed a bill permitting the imposition of a tax